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may deem necessary for such treatment: *Provided*, That such prescriptions are given in good faith for the treatment of such habit.

SEC. 3. Any person who violates the foregoing provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a felony and for each violation thereof shall be punished on conviction thereof by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than five years, or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both imprisonment and fine in the discretion of the court: *Provided, however*, That a legally licensed pharmacist or druggist shall not be held liable for the innocent compounding and dispensing of any of the articles enumerated in section 1 of this act in consequence of a false, fraudulent, or forged prescription which he in good faith believed to be a prescription of a licensed physician, licensed dentist, or licensed veterinarian issued for a lawful purpose.

SEC. 4. Whenever any legally licensed physician, surgeon, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, druggist, manufacturer, wholesale or retail dealer, or institution shall have been twice convicted in a court of proper jurisdiction of any felony under this act, the officer or board having power to issue licenses to any such licensed person may, after giving such licensee reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard, revoke the license of said licensee.

SEC. 5. The word "person" as used in this act shall be construed to mean and include a partnership, association, company, or corporation, as well as a natural person.

SEC. 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after December 31, 1915.

Preservative Compounds—Adulteration. (Chap. 335, Act Apr. 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture for sale within the State of Minnesota any article to be used as a canning compound or chemical preservative in the canning and preserving of fresh fruits and vegetables which is adulterated within the terms of this act, nor shall any person add to, apply, or use, in the process of canning fruits or vegetables, any canning compound which is adulterated within the terms of this act.

Provided, That no article shall be deemed adulterated within the provisions of this act when intended for export to any foreign country or purchaser, and prepared and packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign country to which said article is intended to be shipped; but if said article shall be, in fact, sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption, then this proviso shall not except said article from the operation of any of the other provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. The having in possession of any preservative compound which is adulterated as herein defined, with intent to sell the same, is hereby prohibited, and whoever shall have in his possession with intent to sell, sell, or offer for sale any preservative compound which is adulterated within the meaning of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

Proof that any person, firm, or corporation has or had possession of any preservative compound which is adulterated within the terms of this act shall be *prima facie* evidence that the possession thereof is in violation of this section.

SEC. 3. The term "Preservative compound" as used herein shall include all articles used for preservative purposes, whether simple, mixed, or compound, and any substance used as a constituent in the manufacture thereof.

SEC. 4. That for the purposes of this act a preservative compound shall be deemed to be adulterated if it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious, unwholesome, and injurious ingredient which may render said article injurious to public health; and formaldehyde, hydrofluoric acid, and salicylic acid, sulphurous acid, and all compounds and derivatives thereof are hereby declared unwholesome and injurious.

SEC. 5. The dairy and food commissioner of the State is charged with the proper enforcement of all provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and violation thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months.

SEC. 7. That chapter 441, General Laws of 1913, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Butter and Cheese—Grading—Tuberculin Test of Cows not Required. (Chap. 368, Act Apr. 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That subdivision 3 of section 4 of chapter 366 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1913, same being subdivision 3 of section 3685, General Statutes of Minnesota, 1913, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

“Third. The butter or cheese manufactured in such factories shall grade or score at least 93 points out of a possible 100, according to the usual and accepted methods of judging and grading butter and cheese. For the purpose of obtaining such license such grade must have been made at least 15 days prior to such application.”

SEC. 2. That section 5 of chapter 366 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1913, same being section 3686 of the General Statutes of Minnesota, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

“SEC. 5. *Scoring necessary to continue use of brand.*—No license shall be granted for the use of Minnesota brand or label grade B for the manufacture of butter or cheese unless all the requirements necessary for the manufacture of butter or cheese graded Minnesota A1, as set forth in section 4 of this act, shall have been complied with, excepting that the butter or cheese shall score at least 92 points out of a possible 100, according to the usual and accepted methods of judging and grading butter and cheese, and shall not have fallen below 92 per cent more than three times in any year, and shall never fall below 92 per cent; and the factory in which such butter or cheese is manufactured must score at least 85 points; and the dairies supplying milk or cream to such factories shall score at least 50 points. And, further, cows from which milk or cream is produced need not be tested for tuberculosis.”

Cold-Storage Eggs—Must be Labeled and Sold as Such. (Chap. 18, Act Feb. 25, 1915.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation by himself or his agents shall sell, agree to sell, or advertise for sale any cold-storage eggs without making it known to the purchaser or prospective purchaser that the eggs are cold-storage eggs, and all boxes or other receptacles in which cold-storage eggs are sold or delivered, in wholesale or retail, shall be stamped in a conspicuous manner with the words: “Cold-storage eggs.”

SEC. 2. The dairy and food commissioner of the State is charged with the proper enforcement of all the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 15 days for each and every offense.

Communicable Diseases of Animals—Compensation for Animals Condemned and Killed. (Chap. 114, Act Apr. 12, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That Section 4696, General Statutes of Minnesota for 1913, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

4696. *Killing—Owner to be notified—Appraisal—Protest—Autopsy, etc.*—Whenever the State live stock sanitary board shall decide upon the killing of an animal affected